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U.S. FINDING ITSELF ALONE AT THE U.N. IN NICARAGUA ISSUE

DEBATE IS IN FOURTH DAY

Mrs. Kirkpatrick Seems Stung by Disbelief Among Allies and Other Latin Nations

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Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 28 — After four days of occasionally heated debate on the fighting in Nicaragua, the United States has become virtually isolated in the Security Council in its attempts to portray the conflict as an internal Nicaraguan affair.

Allies like the Netherlands, Spain and Pakistan have indicated that they do not accept Washington's assessment of events. They have indirectly reproached the United States for what they view as an American-backed effort to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government by supporting insurgents based in Honduras.

Honduras and El Salvador, which like any other United Nations members have the right to speak in the Security Council, have stood firmly with the United States.

Honduras Denounces Nicaragua

The Honduran Foreign Minister, Edgardo Paz Barnica, said today that "Nicaraguans are fighting Nicaraguans on Nicaraguan soil" and he denounced Nicaraguan "provocations and threats against Honduras."

El Salvador's Foreign Minister, Fidel Chávez Mena, said his Government had been menaced by "a continued transfer of weapons" to Salvadoran insurgents in which Nicaragua is "the last link in a chain."

In Managua, Nicaraguan Government officials reported continued fighting today against rebels in the provinces of Jinotega, Matagalpa and Nueva Segovia. [Page A10.]

Here, in the United Nations, France has avoided an overt judgment on the situation. But Philippe Louët, France's deputy delegate, praised a Mexican plea that the sponsors of the incursion into Nicaragua abandon their "dangerous enterprise."

Britain Has Yet to Speak

Britain, now presiding over the Council, has not spoken.

The Soviet bloc and its allies have been more blunt. Raúl Roa of Cuba compared the infiltration into Nicaragua to the Bay of Pigs episode of 1961 in which exiles supported by the United States sought to land in Cuba.

"The organizer, financier, supplier and abettor was then, as now, the imperialist Government of the United States, its Pentagon and its Central Intelligence Agency," Mr. Roa said.

In addition to the five permanent members — the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China — the Council is made up of Nicaragua, Poland, Zaire, Togo, Pakistan, Guyana, Zimbabwe, Jordan, Malta and the Netherlands.

The Council was convened last week after Nicaragua complained that the infiltrators threatened to draw Nicaragua into a war with Honduras. Nicaragua said it did not seek a Council resolution but merely a public forum to make known its concern.

The criticism from members of the Soviet bloc, which supports Nicaragua, has caused the United States far less concern than the failure of such nations as Colombia or Ecuador to accept the American version of events.

The United States contends that any insurgent activities are motivated by the Nicaraguans' own disillusionment with the Sandinist revolutionaries after they overthrew the despotic Somoza regime in 1979.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick of the United States put this view in the form of a rhetorical question.

"Is it any wonder," she said, "that the Nicaraguan people, versed as they are in recognizing tyrants, would turn

increasingly against those whom they originally believed to be their liberators?"

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, some officials here say, appears to have been stung by the air of disbelief in the Council. She mentioned, in particular, Mexico, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, China, Panama and Pakistan, and described them as either victims or purveyors of "systematic bias, systematic lies, systematic redefinition of key political values and distortion of key political processes."

Liang Yufan of China said that it was the "despicable style of a superpower to accuse all delegations that do not agree with the mistaken policy of the United States Government."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was challenged by the Soviet Union and by Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister, to deny that the United States had trained, armed and directed the Nicaraguan insurgents.

She replied by accusing the Nicaraguan authorities of "training and exporting guerrillas and arms to and through neighboring countries," an apparent allusion to American charges that Nicaragua was funneling assistance through Honduras to the insurgents in El Salvador.

Porfirio Muñoz Ledo of Mexico said the "forces of immobility and foreign interference" were attempting to deny Nicaragua "social transformations brought about by people fighting to assert their independence." He said that "the action of third parties" is "designed to undermine the political stability of Nicaragua."

For Colombia, Carlos Sanz de Santamaría endorsed Nicaragua's contention that an attempt was being made to upset the Government and said, "This is of deep concern to my country, and these events we vigorously repudiate."

Among other Latin American countries, only Ecuador seemed to suggest that Nicaragua was both the object and the subject of attempts to overthrow Central American governments.